



# Department of Pesticide Regulation



Paul E. Helliker  
Director

Gray Davis  
Governor  
Winston H. Hickox  
Secretary, California  
Environmental  
Protection Agency

August 28, 2000

WHS 00-06

TO: COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS

SUBJECT: REVISED PESTICIDE SAFETY INFORMATION SERIES LEAFLETS

The Department of Pesticide Regulation annually revises Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflets A-8, A-9 and N-9. Currently, these documents are undergoing a 45-day public review period as required by 3 CCR 6110. The public review expires October 13, 2000.

The annual revisions generally update only the actively registered pesticides on the Proposition 65 list. This year in response to criticisms received about the complexity of these training documents, we have attempted to simplify the language. In doing so, we may lose some accuracy. In addition, we put some of the information the employer is required to fill out on the front page and have referenced the need to fill out anything later in the document.

Since this is a fairly dramatic change, I ask you or your staff to review these documents. We would like your comments by **October 6, 2000** so that we can finalize the documents by the close of the public review period.

If you have any questions please direct them and any comments you might have on the revised documents to Ms. Susan Edmiston at (916) 445-4278 or [sedmiston@cdpr.ca.gov](mailto:sedmiston@cdpr.ca.gov).

[Original signed by C. Andrews]

Charles M. Andrews, Chief  
Worker Health and Safety Branch  
(916) 445-4222

Attachments

cc: Ms. Susan Edmiston  
Mr. Daniel J. Merkley, County Agricultural Commissioner Liaison



**NOTICE OF PROPOSED DECISION TO REVISE PESTICIDE  
SAFETY INFORMATION SERIES LEAFLETS**

**August 28, 2000  
WH&S Notice 00-1**

California Environmental Protection Agency  
Department of Pesticide Regulation  
Worker Health and Safety Branch  
830 K Street  
Sacramento, California 95814-3510



**POST UNTIL October 13, 2000**

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED DECISION TO REVISE  
PESTICIDE SAFETY INFORMATION SERIES LEAFLETS**

The Director of the Department of Pesticide Regulation, pursuant to Title 3 CCR section 6110, notices the Department's decision to revise the following Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflets.

PSIS #	Revised Title
A-8	Hazard Communication Information for Employees Handling Pesticides in Agricultural Settings
A-9	Hazard Communication for Employees Working in Agricultural Fields
N-8	Hazard Communication Information for Employees Handling Pesticides in Noncrop Settings

Interested persons may comment on the proposed decision up to and including the date shown in the top line of this Notice. Direct comments regarding this notice and requests for copies of the revised documents to Susan Edmiston at Worker Health and Safety Branch, Department of Pesticide Regulation, 830 K Street, Sacramento, California, 95814; sedmiston@cdpr.ca.gov; or (916) 445-4278.

**PUBLIC REPORT**

**SUBJECT**

Pesticide Safety Information Series A-8, A-9, and N-8

**DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:**

The Director of the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) proposes to revise the standards listed above.

In 1986, California voters approved the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65). Proposition 65 requires the publication of a list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Employers must warn employees if they are exposed to levels of pesticides on the Proposition 65 list that present a significant health risk. Employers may also choose to provide warning simply based on the presence of the chemical, even if the risk is not significant. Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflets A-8, A-9 and N-8 were revised to update the pesticides on the Proposition 65 list.

In addition, DPR has received criticism on the complexity of these training documents. We are told that the target audience cannot understand the concepts because of the complex language used. In response, DPR simplified the language to attempt to make the concepts understandable.

No adverse effects will result from the revision of these standards. The language within the documents is consistent with regulatory requirements and is adequate to achieve the purpose of training pesticide handlers and field workers.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Chuck M. Andrews", written over a horizontal line.

Charles M. Andrews, Branch Chief  
Worker Health and Safety Branch

8-28-00

Date



# Pesticide Safety Information

## Worker Health and Safety Branch

### Series A

A-8

#### HAZARD COMMUNICATION FOR EMPLOYEES HANDLING PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURAL SETTINGS

##### General:

This leaflet tells you about your right to know about pesticide dangers at work and the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) rules on "Hazard Communication" in California. "Hazard Communication" is a program to make sure you know about the dangers at work, how to protect yourself from those dangers and where to get information about the dangers and safety procedures. Your boss must fill in the blank spaces on pages 1 and 4.

Pesticides include many products commonly used in agricultural, as well as, non-agricultural settings (landscape, parks, restaurants or hospitals). Insecticides, herbicides, disinfectants and sanitizers are all types of pesticides.

The purpose of "Hazard Communication" is to make sure that dangers where you work are identified, and that you are told about these dangers. The label on the pesticide, training, and other forms of warning tell you of the dangers. Your boss must know and tell you, in your language, about the pesticides you will use, and how you must protect yourself to safely use them.

##### Your Rights:

You must be told about the dangers where you work. You must be trained to deal with those dangers. As an employee, you have the following rights:

- You have the right to know what pesticides have been used.
- You have the right to see a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). The MSDS tells you all about the pesticide, its dangers and the protections needed.
- You have the right to file complaints about the dangers at work without being punished or fired. Your boss will not be told who filed the complaint.

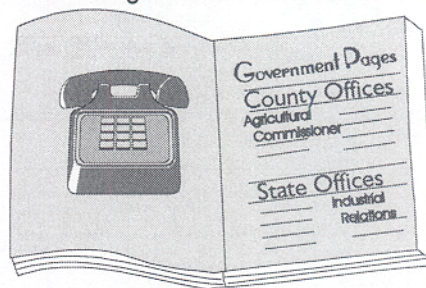
- Your boss must make plans for medical care and make sure you are taken to the doctor if you get sick or hurt because of your work. Medical care is available for you at:

**DRAFT**

- If you get sick or hurt because of your work, you can file for worker's compensation.

Your boss will explain your rights to you. If you need more help in understanding your rights, you may go to your local county agricultural commissioner's office, the local legal aid or worker's rights office or your union.

Pesticides are only one kind of danger at your work. Complaints about pesticide dangers should be filed with the county agricultural commissioner. Complaints about other dangers should be filed with the California



Department of Industrial Relations (Cal/OSHA). The telephone numbers for both agencies are in the government pages of the telephone book.

##### Hazard Identification:

The federal Environmental Protection Agency and DPR identify safety problems before a pesticide can be used in California. The label on the pesticide tells you what chemicals are in the container. Other



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chemicals, called "inert ingredients", are not usually written on the label. These inert ingredients can also be dangerous and can make you sick. If your doctor needs to know the names of the inert ingredients to treat you he or she can usually get the name from the company who makes the pesticide or possibly from DPR.

The label on the container gives you information on the dangers of using the pesticide. The label "Signal Word" tells you about the risk of immediate illness or injury. The Signal Word "DANGER" tells you the pesticide is very dangerous. "WARNING" tells you the pesticide can still make you sick or hurt, but not as easy as "DANGER" pesticides. "CAUTION" means the danger for immediate illness or injury is low. In addition to the "Signal Words" the label also tells you about more specific dangers and the safety measures you need to follow. You must know and follow those instructions.

- If the pesticide causes serious eye or skin injury, the label will say something like "Corrosive, causes eye and skin damage".
- If the pesticide can make you very sick, the label will have a skull and crossbones symbol and the word "POISON".
- Words like "fatal" or "may be fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin" also mean the pesticide can make you very sick or cause death if you are exposed to too much.
- Some pesticide labels tell you about other health problems such as cancer or birth defects.

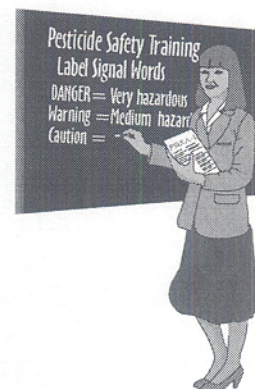


You cannot rely only on the pesticide label to tell you of the dangers. Your boss must have a copy of the MSDS for the pesticide(s) used and must tell you where you can go to look at it. Other sources of safety information include industry trade bulletins, government hazard alerts, and Pesticide Safety Information Series (PSIS) leaflets.

### Training/Education:

Training is one important way to learn about pesticide dangers and how to protect yourself from the pesticide. If you work with pesticides, you must receive adequate training about using pesticides safely. You must be given training before you begin to work with pesticides and you must be given

refresher training each year. You must know the immediate and long-term dangers the pesticide can cause and know how to safely use the pesticides you will work with. PSIS A-1 tells you everything that must be part of your pesticide training. Extra training is needed if you use respirators (see PSIS A-5). All your training must be put in writing and you should sign the paper when you have finished the training.



You must be told where and how you can see all of the work-related documents and records your boss must keep (see Table 2).

### Labels And Other Warnings:

In addition to training, there are many other ways that information is given to you (see Table 2). The pesticide label gives instructions on safely using the pesticide. The label must be present at the work site when you mix or apply a pesticide. Normally, this is the label on the pesticide container. It can also be on a "product bulletin" or other additional labeling. If a service container (any container that is not the original container from the factory) is used, your boss must have the proper label at your work site.

Pesticide Name	
EPA Registration No.	
Active Ingredients	xxx%
Inert Ingredients	xxx%
<b>DANGER</b>	
Statement of Practical Treatment	
Precautionary Statements	
Hazards to Humans	
Personal Protective Equipment	
Environmental Hazards	
Agricultural Use Requirements	
Directions for Use	

When possible, keep pesticides in their original container with the original label. Do not use food, drink, or household product containers for pesticides. Service containers must be labeled to identify the pesticide, its "Signal Word", and who is responsible.

Most places where pesticides are stored must be posted with warning signs. The signs must be in a language you understand. More information on pesticide storage, transportation, and disposal is found in PSIS A-2.



If a pesticide is sprayed on a field you might enter, the farmer must warn you about the name of the pesticide and the safety precautions to take, including restricted entry intervals (REI). Posting signs around treated fields is one way to do this. If the label or regulations do not require signs you may be told orally. Always follow directions about keeping out of sprayed fields or restricted areas.

In 1986, a law called the *Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986* (Proposition 65) was passed. Proposition 65 requires the California Governor to make a list of chemicals that can cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. The Proposition 65 list contains many chemicals, including

dyes, solvents, pesticides, drugs, and food additives. If a pesticide is on the Proposition 65 list, your boss must warn you if you might be exposed to enough pesticide to result in a real risk of cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Your boss may also choose to warn you if a pesticide on the Proposition 65 list has been sprayed, even if health problems are not likely. Your boss is required to keep specific information on each pesticide application. You have a right to look at this information; in your training, you must be told where you can find it. If you are unsure of the location, ask your boss. The following table lists pesticides that are on the Proposition 65 list and might be used in California.

**Table 1**  
**CURRENTLY REGISTERED PESTICIDES ON THE PROPOSITION 65 LIST**

PESTICIDES KNOWN TO THE STATE TO CAUSE CANCER

Alachlor	<i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzene	Lindane	<i>o</i> -Phenylphenol
Arsenic acid	1,3-Dichloropropene	Mancozeb	Propargite
Arsenic pentoxide	Dioctyl phthalate	Maneb	Pronamide (propyzamide)
Arsenic trioxide	Dipropyl	Metam sodium	Propylene oxide
Cacodylic acid	isocinchomeronate	Metiram	Silica aerogel
Captan	(MGK repellent 326)	Oxadiazon	Sodium dichromate
Chlorothalonil	Ethylene oxide	Oxythioquinox	Sodium
Chromic acid	Fenoxycarb	Pentachlorophenol	dimethyldithiocarbamate
Creosote	Folpet	<i>o</i> -Phenylphenate, sodium	Thiodicarb
Daminozide	Formaldehyde (gas)	( <i>o</i> -phenylphenol, sodium)	Vinclozolin
DDVP (dichlorvos)	Iprodione		

PESTICIDES KNOWN TO THE STATE TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR REPRODUCTIVE HARM

Amitraz	Disodium cyanodithioimido	Methyl bromide (as a	Propargite
Arsenic, pentoxide	carbonate	structural fumigant)	Resmethrin
Arsenic, trioxide	EPTC (ethyl	Myclobutanil	Sodium fluoroacetate
Benomyl	dipropylthiocarbamate)	Nabam	(1080)
Bromacil, lithium salt	Ethylene oxide	Nicotine	Streptomycin sulfate
Bromoxynil octanoate	Fenoxaprop ethyl	Nitrapyrin	Thiophanate methyl
Chlorsulfuron	Fluazifop butyl	Oxadiazon	Triadimefon
Cyanazine	Fluvalinate	Oxydemeton-methyl	Tributyltin methacrylate
Cycloate	Hydramethylnon	Oxythioquinox	Triforine
2,4-D butyric acid (2,4-DB)	Linuron	Potassium	Vinclozolin
Diclofop methyl	Metam sodium	dimethyldithiocarbamate	Warfarin
	Metiram		



**Exposure Monitoring:**

If you "regularly handle" organophosphate or carbamate pesticides with the "Signal Word" "DANGER" or "WARNING" on the label, you must be under a doctor's care and have your blood tested to detect pesticide exposure. (Regularly handle means mixing or applying the pesticide for more than 6 days in any 30-day period) These rules are covered in PSIS A-11.

This workplace: DOES \_\_\_\_\_  
DOES NOT \_\_\_\_\_

use organophosphates or carbamates on agricultural crops.

If organophosphates or carbamates are used on crops, they: ARE \_\_\_\_\_

ARE NOT \_\_\_\_\_

handled by any person more than six days in any 30-day period.

If they are "regularly handled" by anyone, the physician providing medical care and blood test is:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number \_\_\_\_\_

**Records:**

There are a many papers your boss must keep and make available for to you read (see Table 2). These papers can be grouped into three general kinds: training, exposure, and medical care.

*Training.* Your boss must keep a written list of the training provided to you.

*Exposure.* You boss must also keep a record of the pesticides used where you work. If organophosphates or carbamates are used as described under "Exposure Monitoring", the pesticide use record must include the pesticide name, the date applied, and name of the applicator.

*Medical Care.* If organophosphate and carbamate pesticides are used on a regular basis, your boss must keep papers about your medical care and what was done if the blood tests show you were exposed to too much pesticide.

The required papers are kept at the following location:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Information on first aid is available in PSIS A-4.

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This leaflet helps you to learn about pesticide regulations. It is not a legal document. The legal reference can be found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 3. The words "must" and "should" used in the text are **not** the same. The word "must" means the action is required and comes from California regulations. The word "should" indicates extra safety practices that are recommended to help reduce pesticide exposure.

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**Table 2**  
**SUMMARY OF "HAZARD COMMUNICATION" RECORDS**

Information	Kept for:	Location	Section <sup>1</sup>
Training papers	2 years	Headquarters	6724(e)
Written training program	2 years	Headquarters	6724(a)
Respirator program procedures	During use	Headquarters	6738(h)
Medical evaluation (respirator use)	During use	Headquarters	6738(h)
Accident response plan (fumigants)	During use	Work site	6780(d)
Pesticide label	During use	Work site	6602
Pesticide Safety Information Series	2 years	Headquarters	6723(b)
Material Safety Data Sheet	2 years	Headquarters	6723(b)
Treatment notification method <sup>2</sup>	2 years	Headquarters	6619
Field posting <sup>2</sup>	During use	Work site	6776
Storage area posting <sup>3</sup>	During use	Work site	6674
Employee exposure records <sup>4</sup>	3 years	Headquarters	6728(a)
Identity of medical supervisor notice <sup>4</sup>	During use	Headquarters	6728(a)
Employer/medical supervisor agreement <sup>4</sup>	3 years	Headquarters	6728(b)
Medical supervisor recommendations <sup>4</sup>	3 years	Headquarters	6728(c)
Cholinesterase blood test results <sup>4</sup>	3 years	Headquarters	6728(c)
Employee work practice review <sup>4</sup>	3 years	Headquarters	6728(d)
Emergency medical care notice	During use	Work site	6726
Pesticide use records	2 years	Headquarters	6624

<sup>1</sup> Rules are found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 3 and the section listed in this column

<sup>2</sup> Required for growing of an agricultural crop only

<sup>3</sup> Required only for pesticides with the Signal word "DANGER" or "WARNING"

<sup>4</sup> Required only for organophosphate and carbamate pesticides with the signal word "DANGER" or "WARNING", used for growing an agricultural crop

Your county agricultural commissioner can provide additional information about these requirements

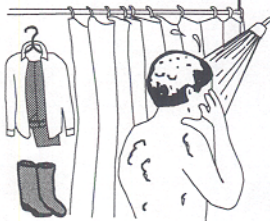


## SAFETY TIPS

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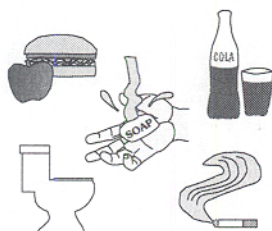
- Protect your skin.
- Wear clothes with long sleeves and long pants, shoes or boots, socks, a hat and/or scarf and gloves.
- Make sure they are clean and without holes.



- Take a bath or shower as soon as you get home from work
- Wash with soap & water and use shampoo on your hair
- Put on clean clothes



- Pesticides get on work clothes and then on your skin
- Wash work clothes before wearing them again
- Wash work clothes separate from other clothes



- Always wash your hands before eating, drinking, smoking, chewing gum or going to the bathroom
- Do not cook food with wood found in the field



- Never put pesticides in food containers
- Do not take farm pesticides or their containers home
- Keep children away from pesticides

## ILLNESS/INJURY



- Pesticides get on your skin and clothes when you touch sprayed plants, soil, irrigation water or are exposed to spray drift.
- They can move from your clothes and onto your skin.
- Some pesticides easily go through your skin and can make you sick.
- Tell the boss if you are sick or hurt at work.
- If the illness/injury is work-related, your employer will pay for all medical care of that illness.
- If the condition is work-related you may be paid for your time off work while sick or hurt.

## FIRST AID



- Wash immediately with the closest clean water if pesticides are spilled or sprayed on your clothes or skin.
- Change into clean clothes
- Tell your boss after washing



- Wash if your eyes or skin begin to itch or burn
- Use lots of water
- Tell your boss, you should go to a doctor



- If you feel sick at work (headache, stomach ache, vomiting, dizzy) tell your boss.
- He or she can make sure you are taken to a doctor.

- Have someone else drive you to the doctor if you are sick or injured



# Pesticide Safety Information

## Worker Health and Safety Branch

### Series A

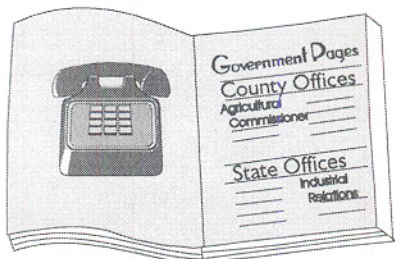
A-9

#### HAZARD COMMUNICATION FOR EMPLOYEES WORKING IN AGRICULTURAL FIELDS

##### General:

This leaflet tells you about your right to know about possible dangers at work. This leaflet also helps your boss follow these rules. (Your boss should fill in the blank spaces on this page.) Your boss is responsible for knowing and telling you, in your language, about specific pesticides that have been sprayed, and how you should protect yourself from them.

Pesticides are only one kind of danger at your work. Complaints about pesticide dangers should be filed with the county agricultural commissioner. Complaints about other safety problems should be filed with the California Department of Industrial Relations (Cal/OSHA). The



telephone numbers can be found in the government pages of the telephone book.

##### Your Rights:

By law you must be told about possible dangers where you work. You must also be trained to safely deal with those dangers. As an employee you have the following rights:

- You have the right to know what pesticides have been used where you work.
- You have the right to look at Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and pesticide use records. The MSDS tells you all about the pesticide and its dangers.
- You have the right to file complaints about the dangers at work without being punished or fired. Your boss will not be told who filed the complaint.
- Your boss must plan ahead for medical care and make sure that you are taken to the doctor if

pesticides make you sick or hurt at work. Medical care is available for you at:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- If you get sick or hurt at work, you can file for worker's compensation.

Your boss must explain your rights to you. If you need more help in understanding your rights, go to your local county agricultural commissioner's office, local legal aid, worker's rights office or union.

##### Records:

The farmer must keep papers on all the pesticides sprayed and allow you to look at them. The Material Safety Data Sheet for the pesticides sprayed must be kept for you to see, even if you work for a farm labor contractor. You can find these papers at:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

##### Hazard Identification:

Before a pesticide can be used in California, tests are done to find out about its harmful effects. The product label tells you how to protect yourself from those dangers. That is why the label tells you to wear certain protections (such as gloves or goggles), and why there is time after a pesticide application when you cannot go back into a field (restricted entry interval).

##### Restricted Entry Intervals:

A restricted entry interval (REI) is the time it takes before it is safe to work in the field again. After a pesticide is sprayed on a field it begins to go away. Some pesticides take longer to go away than others do. You must not go into a field for any reason for at least 4 hours after any pesticide application.



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If you will touch the plants or other treated things, do not work in a field during a REI. This includes work such as hand harvesting, thinning, hand weeding, topping, planting, sucker removal, pruning, disbudding, roguing, packing produce and other work where you must touch the plants.

In some cases you can do limited work in the field during the REI. Work such as irrigating and driving tractor can be done safely during a REI if you are warned that an REI is still in effect and are wearing the necessary protection. If you go into a field before the REI is over, you must wear the same protection that the applicator wears; it is listed on the pesticide label. If you handle unsprayed irrigation equipment and do not touch the foliage or other sprayed surfaces, you can work in a field before the REI is over for 8 hours per day. If you handle irrigation equipment that was sprayed you might be touching sprayed surfaces before the REI, your work time in that field should be only 1 hour per day.

If you irrigate, drive tractor or do other work during the REI you must be told the following:

- the pesticide sprayed and the length of the REI
- how to work safely and
- to take a shower or bath after work.

Your boss must provide you with any protections needed.

### **Warnings:**

If you are likely to go into a sprayed field or greenhouse, the farmer must tell you :

- about the pesticide sprayed
- how long to stay out of the field
- what you must do to protect yourself.

If a farm labor contractor pays you, the labor contractor must tell you about these things. Follow the directions about staying out of sprayed fields and greenhouses.

In 1986, a law called the *Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986* (Proposition 65) was passed. Proposition 65 requires the California Governor to make a list of chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. The Proposition 65 list contains many different kinds of chemicals, including dyes, solvents, pesticides, drugs, and food additives. If a pesticide is on the Proposition 65 list, your boss must warn you if you could be exposed to enough pesticide to result in a real health risk. Your boss may also choose warn you if a pesticide on the Proposition 65 list has been sprayed, even if health problems are not likely. Your boss is required to keep information on each pesticide application. You have a right to look at this information; in your training, you should be told where you can find it. If you are not sure of that location, ask your boss. The following table lists pesticides that are on the Proposition 65 list and might be used in California.

### **CURRENTLY REGISTERED PESTICIDES ON THE PROPOSITION 65 LIST**

#### **PESTICIDES KNOWN TO THE STATE TO CAUSE CANCER**

Alachlor	p-Dichlorobenzene	Lindane	o-Phenylphenol Propargite
Arsenic acid	1,3-Dichloropropene	Mancozeb	Pronamide (propyzamide)
Arsenic pentoxide	Diethyl phthalate	Maneb	Propylene oxide
Arsenic trioxide	Dipropyl	Metam sodium	Silica aerogel
Cacodylic acid	isocinchomeronate	Metiram	Sodium dichromate
Captan	(MGK repellent 326)	Oxadiazon	Sodium
Chlorothalonil	Ethylene oxide	Oxythioquinox	dimethyldithiocarbamate
Chromic acid	Fenoxycarb	Pentachlorophenol	Thiodicarb
Creosote	Folpet	o-Phenylphenate, sodium	Vinclozolin
Daminozide	Formaldehyde (gas)	(o-phenylphenol,	
DDVP (dichlorvos)	Iprodione	sodium)	



### CURRENTLY REGISTERED PESTICIDES ON THE PROPOSITION 65 LIST

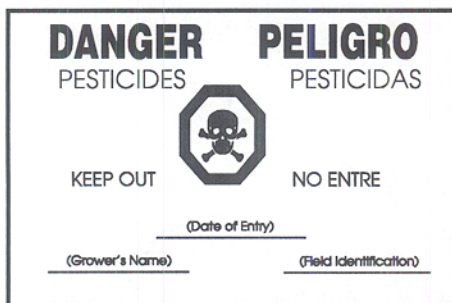
#### PESTICIDES KNOWN TO THE STATE TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR REPRODUCTIVE HARM

Amitraz	Disodium cyanodithioimido	Methyl bromide (as a	Propargite
Arsenic, pentoxide	carbonate	structural fumigant)	Resmethrin
Arsenic, trioxide	EPTC (ethyl	Myclobutanil	Sodium fluoroacetate
Benomyl	dipropylthiocarbamate)	Nabam	(1080)
Bromacil, lithium salt	Ethylene oxide	Nicotine	Streptomycin sulfate
Bromoxynil octanoate	Fenoxaprop ethyl	Nitrapyrin	Thiophanate methyl
Chlorsulfuron	Fluazifop butyl	Oxadiazon	Triadimefon
Cyanazine	Fluvalinate	Oxydemeton-methyl	Tributyltin methacrylate
Cycloate	Hydramethylnon	Oxythioquinox	Triforine
2,4-D butyric acid (2,4-DB)	Linuron	Potassium	Vinclozolin
Diclofop methyl	Metam sodium	dimethyldithiocarbamate	Warfarin
	Metiram		

#### Posting:

After spraying a field, the farmer must put up signs like the one that follows when:

- the pesticide label says he must
- any pesticide is applied in a greenhouse
- the REI is over a week long.



For some pesticides, the sign may look more like this:



Pesticide rules do not require posting for all REIs. The signs must be put up at places where you usually go into the field and every 600 feet along roads when the sprayed field is not fenced. The signs must be put up before the pesticide is sprayed and taken down after the REI ends.

#### Training:

If you work in sprayed fields, you must receive training at least every five years. The training must include:

- why it is important to a shower or wash after work

- an explanation of REIs and posting
- where pesticides might be found
- how you can be exposed
- dangers of pesticides
- pesticide illness and injury symptoms
- first aid
- why you should not take pesticides home
- the "Hazard Communication" program
- your rights as an employee.

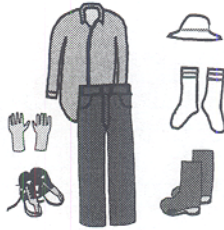
People get sick from many different causes at home or at work. Pesticides can make you sick. The symptoms for pesticide poisoning can be the same as having the flu or other common illnesses. If you get a headache, dizziness, upset stomach, blurred vision, other flu-like symptoms, a rash, or eye pain while working in the field, you should ask your boss to take you to the doctor. These symptoms might be caused by pesticide exposure. Your boss must make plans for medical care and see that you are taken to the doctor if you get sick or hurt on the job.

Workers can get skin rashes from pesticides or from plants and insects in the field. It is important to take a bath or shower after working in fields to remove pesticides or plant juices that might cause skin rash or illness. If you are told to mix or apply pesticides, you must have more training on how to do that job safely.

This leaflet helps helps you to learn about pesticide rules; it is not a legal document. The words "must" and "should" used in the text are **not** the same. The term "must" means the action is always required. The term "should" indicates extra safety practices that are recommended to help lower pesticide exposure even though it may not be required.



## SAFETY TIPS



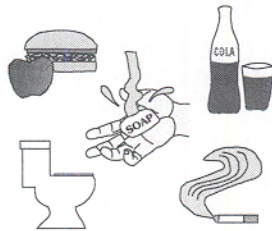
- Protect your skin.
- Wear clothes with long sleeves and long pants, shoes or boots, socks, a hat and/or scarf and gloves.
- Make sure they are clean and without holes.



- Take a bath or shower as soon as you get home from work
- Wash with soap & water and use shampoo on your hair
- Put on clean clothes



- Pesticides get on work clothes and then on your skin
- Wash work clothes before wearing them again
- Wash work clothes separate from other clothes



- Always wash your hands before eating, drinking, smoking, chewing gum or going to the bathroom
- Do not cook food with wood found in the field



**DRAFT**

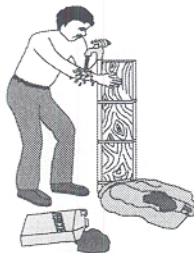
- Never put pesticides in food containers
- Do not take farm pesticides or their containers home
- Keep children away from pesticides

## ILLNESS/INJURY



- Pesticides get on your skin and clothes when you touch sprayed plants, soil, irrigation water or are exposed to spray drift.
- They can move from your clothes and onto your skin.
- Some pesticides easily go through your skin and can make you sick.
- Tell the boss if you are sick or hurt at work.
- If the illness/injury is work-related, your employer will pay for all medical care of that illness.
- If the condition is work-related you may be paid for your time off work while sick or hurt.

## FIRST AID



- Wash immediately with the closest clean water if pesticides are spilled or sprayed on your clothes or skin.
- Change into clean clothes
- Tell your boss after washing



- Wash if your eyes or skin begin to itch or burn
- Use lots of water
- Tell your boss, you should go to a doctor



- If you feel sick at work (headache, stomach ache, vomiting, dizzy) tell your boss.
- He or she can make sure you are taken to a doctor.

- Have someone else drive you to the doctor if you are sick or injured



# Pesticide Safety *Information*

## Worker Health and Safety Branch

### Series N

N-8

#### HAZARD COMMUNICATION FOR EMPLOYEES HANDLING PESTICIDES IN NONCROP SETTINGS

##### General:

This leaflet provides information on your right to know about pesticide dangers at work and the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) rules on "Hazard Communication" in California. "Hazard Communication" is a program to make sure you know about the dangers at work, how to protect yourself from those dangers and where to get information about the dangers and safety measures. To help give you the information, your boss must fill in the blank spaces on this page.

Pesticides include many products commonly used in nonagricultural (gardens, parks, restaurants or hospitals) and agricultural settings. Insecticides, herbicides, disinfectants and sanitizers are all types of pesticides.

The purpose of "Hazard Communication" is to make sure that dangers where you work are identified, and that you are told about these dangers. The label on the pesticide, training, and other forms of warning tell you of the danger. Your boss must know and tell you, in your language, about the pesticides you will use, and how you must protect yourself to safely use them.

##### Your Rights As An Employee:

You must be told about the dangers where you work. You must be trained to safely deal with those dangers. As an employee you have the following rights:

- You have the right to know what pesticides were sprayed and to look at the application records. The required papers are kept at:

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- You have the right to look at Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). These documents tell you all about the pesticides and their dangers.
- You have the right to file a complaint about the dangers at work without being punished or fired. Your boss will not be told who filed the complaint.
- Your boss must make plans for medical care and make sure that you are taken to the doctor if you get sick or hurt because of pesticides at your job. Medical care is available for you at:

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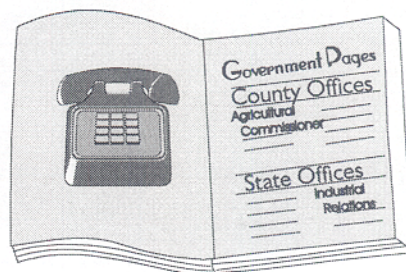
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- If you get sick or injured on the job, you have the right to file a claim for worker's compensation.

Your boss will explain your rights to you. If you need more help in understanding your rights, you may go to the local county agricultural commissioner's office, the local legal aid or worker's rights office or your union.

Pesticides are only one kind of danger at your work. Complaints about pesticide dangers should be filed with the county agricultural commissioner. Complaints about other safety problems should be filed with the California Department of Industrial Relations (Cal/OSHA). The telephone numbers can be found in the government pages of the telephone book.





**DRAFT****Hazard Identification:**

The federal Environmental Protection Agency and DPR identify safety problems before a pesticide can be used in California. The label on the pesticide tells you what chemicals are in the container. Other chemicals, called "inert" ingredients, are not usually written on the label. These inert ingredients can also be dangerous and make you sick. If your doctor needs to know the names of the inert ingredients to treat you, he or she can usually get the name from the company who makes the pesticide or possibly from DPR.

The label on the container gives you information about the dangers of using the pesticide. The label "Signal Word" tells you about the risk of immediate illness or injury. The Signal Word "DANGER" tells you the pesticide is very dangerous. "WARNING" tells you the pesticide can still make you sick or hurt, but not as easy as "DANGER" pesticides. "CAUTION" means the danger for immediate illness or injury is low. In addition to the "Signal Words" the label also tells you about more specific dangers and the safety measures you need to follow. You must know and follow those precautions.

- If the pesticide causes serious eye or skin injury, the label will say something like, "Corrosive, causes eye and skin damage".
- If the pesticide can make you very sick, the label will have a skull and crossbones symbol and the word "POISON".
- Words like "fatal" or "may be fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin" also means the pesticide can make you very sick or cause death if you are exposed to too much.
- Some labels tell you about other health problems such as cancer or birth defects.

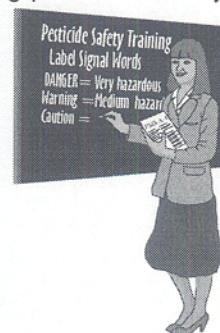
You cannot rely only on the pesticide label to tell you of the dangers. Your boss must have a copy of the MSDS for the pesticide(s) sprayed and must tell you where you can go look at it. Other sources of safety information may include industry trade bulletins, and government hazard alerts and other Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflets.

**Training/Education:**

Training is one important way to learn about pesticide dangers and how to protect yourself from the

pesticide. If you work with pesticides, you must be given adequate training about using pesticides safely.

The training must occur before you begin to work with pesticides. You must be given refresher training each year. You must know the immediate and long-term dangers the pesticides can cause and know how to safely use the pesticides you will work with. PSIS N-1 tells you everything that must be part of your pesticide training. Extra training is needed if you use respirators (see PSIS N-5). All training must be put in writing and you should sign the paper when you have finished the training.



You must be told where and how you can see all of the work-related papers that must be kept (see Table 2). You must also be told where and how to see this PSIS, the MSDS and pesticide use records.

**Labels And Other Forms Of Warnings:**

In addition to training, there are many other ways that information is given to you (see Table 2). The pesticide label tells you how to safely mix and apply the pesticide. The label must be present at the your work site when you mix or apply the pesticide. Normally this is the label on the pesticide container. It can also be on a "product bulletin" or other additional labeling. If a service container (any container that is not the original factory container) is used, your boss must make sure that the proper label is at your work site.

<b>Pesticide Name</b>	
EPA Registration No.	
Active Ingredients	xx%
Inert Ingredients	xx%
<b>DANGER</b>	
Statement of Practical Treatment	
Precautionary Statements	
Hazard to Humans	
Personal Protective Equipment	
Environmental Hazards	
<b>Nonagricultural Use Requirements</b>	
Directions for Use	

When possible, keep pesticides in their original container with the original label. Do not use food, drink, or household product containers for pesticides. Service containers must be labeled to identify the pesticide, its "Signal Word", and who is responsible.

Most places where pesticides are stored must be posted with warning signs. The signs must be in a language you understand. More information on



pesticide storage, transportation and disposal is found in PSIS N-2.

If a pesticide is sprayed on a field you might enter, the farmer must warn you and tell you pesticide name, the date of application and safety measures needed, including restricted entry intervals. Posting signs around the treated field is one way to warn you. If the label or regulations do not require signs you may be told orally. Always follow directions about keeping out of sprayed fields or restricted areas.

In 1986, a law called the *Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986* (Proposition 65) was passed. Proposition 65 requires the Governor to make a list of chemicals that can cause cancer, birth

defects, or other reproductive harm. The Proposition 65 list contains many chemicals, including dyes, solvents, pesticides, drugs, and food additives. If a pesticide is on the Proposition 65 list, your boss must warn you if you might be exposed to enough pesticide to result in a real risk of cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Your boss may also warn you if a pesticide on the Proposition 65 list has been sprayed, even if health problems are not likely. Your boss is required to keep specific information on each pesticide application. You have a right to look at this information; in your training, you should be told where you can find it. If you are unsure of the location, ask your boss. The following table lists pesticides that are on the Proposition 65 list and might be used in California.

**Table 1**  
**CURRENTLY REGISTERED PESTICIDES ON THE PROPOSITION 65 LIST**

**PESTICIDES KNOWN TO THE STATE TO CAUSE CANCER**

Alachlor	<i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzene	Lindane	<i>o</i> -Phenylphenol
Arsenic acid	1,3-Dichloropropene	Mancozeb	Propargite
Arsenic pentoxide	Diethyl phthalate	Maneb	Pronamide (propyzamide)
Arsenic trioxide	Dipropyl	Metam sodium	Propylene oxide
Cacodylic acid	isocinchomeronate	Metiram	Silica aerogel
Captan	(MGK repellent 326)	Oxadiazon	Sodium dichromate
Chlorothalonil	Ethylene oxide	Oxythioquinox	Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate
Chromic acid	Fenoxycarb	Pentachlorophenol	Thiodicarb
Creosote	Folpet	<i>o</i> -Phenylphenate, sodium	Vinclozolin
Daminozide	Formaldehyde (gas)	( <i>o</i> -phenylphenol, sodium)	
DDVP (dichlorvos)	Iprodione		

**PESTICIDES KNOWN TO THE STATE TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR REPRODUCTIVE HARM**

Amitraz	Disodium	Methyl bromide (as a structural fumigant)	Propargite
Arsenic, pentoxide	cyanodithioimido		Resmethrin
Arsenic, trioxide	carbonate	Myclobutanil	Sodium fluoroacetate
Benomyl	EPTC (ethyl	Nabam	(1080)
Bromacil, lithium salt	dipropylthiocarbamate)	Nicotine	Streptomycin sulfate
Bromoxynil octanoate	Ethylene oxide	Nitrapyrin	Thiophanate methyl
Chlorsulfuron	Fenoxaprop ethyl	Oxadiazon	Triadimefon
Cyanazine	Fluazifop butyl	Oxydemeton-methyl	Tributyltin methacrylate
Cycloate	Fluvalinate	Oxythioquinox	Triforine
2,4-D butyric acid (2,4-DB)	Hydramethylnon	Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	Vinclozolin
Diclofop methyl	Linuron		Warfarin
	Metam sodium		
	Metiram		



**Records:**

There are many papers your boss must keep and make available for you read (see Table 2). These papers can be grouped into two general kinds, training and exposure.

*Training.* Your boss must keep a written list of the training provided to you.

*Exposure.* Your boss must also keep records for most pesticides sprayed.

**EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE**

If you become ill or are injured on the job you must be taken for medical care. Do not drive yourself if you are ill or injured.

More information on first aid is available in PSIS N-4.

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This leaflet helps you to learn about pesticide regulations. It is not a legal document. The legal reference can be found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 3. The words "must" and "should" used in the text are **not** the same. The word "must" means the action is required and comes from California regulations. The word "should" indicates extra safety practices that are recommended to help reduce pesticide exposure.

Table 2

**SUMMARY OF "HAZARD COMMUNICATION" RECORDS**

Information	Kept for:	Location	Section <sup>1</sup>
Training records	2 years	Headquarters	6724(e)
Written training program	2 years	Headquarters	6724(a)
Respirator program procedures	During use	Headquarters	6738(h)
Accident response plan (fumigants)	During use	Work site	6780(d)
Pesticide Label	During use	Work site	6602
Pesticide Safety Information Series	2 years	Headquarters	6723(b)
Material Safety Data Sheet	2 years	Headquarters	6723(b)
Storage area posting <sup>2</sup>	During use	Work site	6674
Emergency medical care notice	During use	Work site	6726
Medical evaluation (respirator use)	During use	Headquarters	6738(h)
Pesticide use records	2 years	Headquarters	6624

<sup>1</sup>Rules are found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 3 and the section listed in this column

<sup>2</sup> Required only for pesticides with the Signal word "DANGER" or "WARNING"

Your county agricultural commissioner can provide additional information about these requirements.